Subject No. 466.

Industrial Scholarships.

Summary of discussion.—Scholarships should be established to encourage schools to learn different industries in recognized Technical institutions.

Dewan's reply.—Applicants are liberally treated in these matters. At the same time, Government appointments cannot be guaranteed to them.

Subject No. 467.

Independence of Council.

Summary of discussion.—The Members of the Maharaja's Council have two capacities, an executive and an appellate one. They will have to sit in judgment on their own decisions. The Councillors should, therefore, be an independent or separate body. No reflection is intended on the present individual Members of Council, but the proposition is based on a principle. In England and elsewhere, Judges are highly paid, are not Councillors, and have no connection with the Executive. Similarly, let the Chief and other Judges of the Chief Court here, get better pay than now and be relieved of Council work.

Dewan's reply.—The Councillors decide only *quasi Judicial* cases which the law reserves for the Revenue Department and which might otherwise well go to the Courts, such as Shanbhog and Patel Hakdari cases. They do not sit in judgment on their own decisions.

Subject No. 468.

Industrial School at Mysore.

Summary of discussion.—The Industrial School at Mysore should be placed on a better footing. The school is now located in an inconvenient rented building. A more spacious building is required with a more extensive compound with out-houses for resident students, &c. The Committee should be reconstituted. The present members have too much of other engagements to be able to devote the necessary time to the management of the school.

Dewan's reply.—The school is being gradually improved and will continue to receive special attention of the Education Department. Separate building will come in due time.

Subject No. 469.

Civil Courts to take cognizance of suits in "chiti" cases.

Summary of discussion.—There is a system of Raffle prevailing here called "chiti." A number of persons subscribe to a fund equally and agree to subscribe monthly. The amount for the first month is put up to auction and given over to the *lowest* bidder who executes a bond for it binding to repay it in instalments, which may be agreed upon. The difference between the amount of this bond and the amount of the lowest bid at auction is termed 'profit,' to be shared among the subscribers. The amount for the second month is similarly put up to sale by auction among the subscribers excluding the purchaser of the first month's amount and given over to the lowest bidder, and a similar bond taken from him, the difference between bid and amount of bond being taken as second month's profits to be divided among the subscribers. This goes on till the list of subscribers

is exhausted. In the course of these transactions, a subscriber fails to pay his subscription. Suits filed are dismissed by Civil Courts for want of Registration under the Company's Act. This should be remedied as this action of the Courts is causing great loss.

Dewan's reply.—The point is not clear, and is probably one for a lawyer to advise you upon. Probably, there is some defect in the form of the agreement under which the subscribers act. Similar suits are entertained elsewhere where the same laws and procedure exist. Better move the Chief Court if so advised.

Subject No. 470.

State loans to the public for house-building.

Summary of discussion.—The Government having taken a very great interest in City Extension and improvements at Mysore and Bangalore, it would be rendering a very great help to the people as well as one of the means for expeditiously carrying out improvements, should the Government grant loans for house building purposes in the said Cities on sufficient immovable securities to Advocates, Municipal Commissioners and others, whom the Government may think fit, notwithstanding that they do not draw any salary from Government.

Dewan's reply.—Loans are now granted to public servants under Codal Rules to the extent of six months' pay. Extension of the system is undesirable. (See also Subject No. 186 *supra*.)

Subject No. 471.

Enrolled Mukhtyars.

Summary of discussion.—Magistrates indiscriminately allow persons to appear for parties in Criminal cases in their Courts. Thus, a Pleader's Gumasta to-day, is, tomorrow Counsel appearing on the side opposite to the Advocate or Pleader himself. Overcrowded as the profession already is, this action of Magistrates is calculated to degrade it. Under Sections 340 and 495 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the definition of 'Pleader' in Section 4 of the same Code, Magistrates may permit persons to appear in individual cases. But some Magistrates enrol Mukhtyars generally for all cases coming up before them.

Dewan's reply.—The matter will be referred to the Chief Court. The system of enrolled Mukhtyars should be stopped.

Subject No. 472.

More pay to certain Court Munshis.

Summary of discussion.—An increase of Rs. 5 to their pay should be given to Court Munshis of all the Munsiffs' Courts, whose duty it is to take down Kanarese depositions in Court. Their work is hard, constant and multifarious.

Dewan's reply.—Noted for consideration with Taluk establishments.

Subject No. 473.

More Munsiffs required.

Summary of discussion.—Munsiffs are now overworked, and proposals are made to enhance their pecuniary jurisdiction, which would entail more work still. Their number should be increased.